(40) male, (20)female doctors and some other medical and paramedical staff participated in this workshop. A complete report of the workshop has been recently released from IAHC.

On October 26 the MCH program of IAHC in Ghazni was raised to the level of 12-bed Maternity hospital. In this program, besides two specialist lady doctors, three female nurses are also working. The mutual co-operation between IAHC and P.H.D Ghazni is valuable and IAHC appreciated its partner's hassels in this particular.

In December of 1993 after the establishment of first maternity hospital in IAHC center in Asphendai Village in Ghazni, a nine-month nursing course was started with an initial enrollment of five young female-students. The contribution of P.H.D Ghazni in the recruitment of female students is of great appreciation.

In December 1993 IAHC decided to contribute to Ghazni Civil Hospital under its EMERGENCY AIDS PROGRAM in the following aspects:

- Rehabilitation of the WATER SUPPLY of the hospital.
- Rehabilitation of EPI program.
- RENOVATION of 20 beds including all accessories in the SURGICAL SERVICE OF THE HOSPITAL.

* * *

2. KANDAHAR

a. MEDICAL PROJECTS

Owing to the severity of Russian attacks in Kandahar and the numerous battle fields in the province, it was essential to estab -lish sundry basic health centers,but it is worth mentioning that the geography of Kandahar was not favourable for the establishment of clinics in terms of safety at that time. Therefore,IAHC organiz -ed mobile medical teams to reach medical aids to Mujahidin and local community in many areas. Finally the teams were stationed in particular points turning into clinics of today,as a result of consultations and agreement with local mujahidin in each area.

1. ARGHISTAN CLINIC

This is the first health center,that IAHC established in Arghist -an district,in a mountaious area, in 1982. With the change of conditions,when partical security was maintained,the health center turned into a basic health Unit,that could benefit not only Mujah -idin but also the local residents. The basic building of the clinic completed in 1989. The health workers for the clinic were trained in the medical training course of IAHC,in MTC in Quetta. The clinic with essential medical equipment has an admission c -acity of 10 patients who can receive primary medical service. Along with the clinic IAHC established a small scale income gen- erating agricultural project in 1989 with the co-operation of local mujahidin. Besides agriculture IAHC has succeeded to take some firm steps forward and work for education,as it has already established 16 primary centers for primary education in the ar

2. PANJWAI CLINIC

This clinic is situated in an old district hospital building , which was repaired and rehabilitated by IAHC in1989. The health workers have received training from MTC/IAHC. The clinic with basic medical facilities is of proper sevice for the public in the area.

3. TOLOKAN CLINIC

This clinic is located 15 kms at the south of Panjwai Bazar, in a village called Tolokan and it takes name after the village. This clinic was founded in an earthen building constructed by IAHC in 1990. It is run by MTC trained staff. Besides other basic facilit-ies, the clinic has an equipped laboratory.

4. ARGHANDAB CLINIC

This clinic is located in Khishki, a village 5 kms east of Babai-wali, the administrative center of Arghandab district. This clinic is run by 3 MTC trained health workers. The building for the clinic was built in 1990 by IAHC in the center of the village where it can benefit all the surrounding villages, besides the one it is located in.

EMERGENCY AIDS TO THE 150-BED HOSPITAL OF KANDAHAR

After the fall of Kabul Regime in 1992, IAHC sent a mission to Kandahar in the June of that year, to study the the medical prob-lems and health conditions of Kandahar Citizens. After having vis-ited all the areas, people and places, the mission finally decid-ed to rehabilitate one the hospitals or clinics formerly run by the government. IAHC conclusively came to an agreement with a Mujahidin group who occupied and administered the 150-bed hospital. The agreement included rehabilitation of the OPD, X-Ray and Casual-ty services of the hospital. The agreement was made on the bas of previous recognition and background that the two sides had [illegible] with each other in terms of co-operation. The members of the gro managing the hospital had been trained by IAHC. The former person-nel of the hospital had also been kept to cope up with the medical problems of the Kandahar citizens. IAHC medical aids to this hosp-ital included running of the three above branches of the hospital and regular payment of salaries for their personnel. This hospital is located 8 kms east of Kandahar downtown roundabout the Kabul and Boldak cross-road.

b. City Clinic

This clinic lies at Herat Darwaza, a roundabout at the center of downtown. Aids to this clinic started in July of 1992, under IAHC EMERGENCY AIDS PROGRAM, and continued until January 1993. Based on pressing needs the share of medicine was then allotted to Qool-e-ordo Clinic which belonged to Military and was located inside Military Campus. According to an agreement, the city clinic was then undertaken by another organization which promised to keep it running to some extent.

c. QOOL-E-ORDO CLINIC

The increasing medical problems of citizens, and failure of local authorities to overcome these indispensable obligation induced IAHC to have a clinic, rehabilitated in the QOOL-E-ORDO area, under its EMERGENCY AIDS PROGRAM. The clinic is run by its former medical staff(Before the fall of former regime). The patients in the area receive medical assistance from this clinic.

IMPORTANT NOTES

1. Due to certain factors such as insecurity and interparty contro-vercies, which mostly end in armed conflicts, IAHC could hardly continue its medical relief program to ARGHISTAN CLINIC. Therefore, in September 1993, IAHC decided to stop its medical aids to this clinic.

2. Moreover, in September 1993, the agricultural and educational projects of IAHC in Arghistan district were also stopped for the cause of unsatisfaction.

* * *

3. HELMAND PROVINCE

In 1984 after an agreement with the Mujahidin of that time, IAHC decided to establish some medical, agricutural and educational projects in Helmand to relieve the problems of the local community. The two sides of the agreement promised to co-ordinate their efforts in the solution of the existing problems. In accordance with the commitment, IAHC on its part established the following projects in Helmand province:

A. MEDICAL PROJECTS IN NORTH HELMAND

1. THE FORTY-BED HOSPITAL OF MUSAQALA DISTRICT

Due to insecurity, this project was first established in 1986 in a temporary building. As conditions served, IAHC repaired the semi-destroyed building of Musaqala Highschool to serve as a building for the hospital,and it was equipped with 40 beds, X-Ray, laboratory electricity and an ambulance. Besides the in-patient service the hospital used to have and OPD to cope up with the daily problems of the patients. The hospital used to be run by 11 MTC/IAHC trained and 25 other health workers. In order to insure a better service the hsopital was supervised by an expatriot doctor for a period of six months. This doctor was also teaching in the medical training course of IAHC in Quetta.

2. KAJAKI CLINIC

This clinic was established by IAHC in 1988 with primary health facilities and an admission capacity of 6 in-bed patients. It was run by MTC/IAHC trained health workers.

3. CHARBAGH CLINIC

Due to a pressing need for health service in the area of Char-bagh, this clinic was established by IAHC in 1989 . The clinic with MTC/IAHC trained staff is capable of doing a good service of treating the common diseases of the local residents.

B. PRIMARY EDUCATION

In order to serve conditions for primary education for children, IAHC (in 1984) decided to establish several small educational cent-ers in village areas with the co-operation of Mujahidin and the program started in centeral Musaqala and other villages in tempora-ry buildings such as mosques and other public buildings suitable for the purpose. According to the statistics of 1991, about 13000 students had been enrolling in the schools. In 1993 since the program happened to be too extensive for IAHC TO UNDERTAKE by itself, and alone it was decided to run the schools co-operatively by the Mujahidin,other organizations and IAHC. At that time IAHC promised to provide stationary for the schools and dispatch it to the project site.

C. AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

This project was established in 1988 by IAHC with the co-operat-ion of Mujahidin. The purpose in establishing this project was to restore fallow lands to their productive stage of prewar times by susing underground water. The products of the lands were used to provide boarding for in-bed patients and the medical staff. The products are also used in supporting the teachers who don't get any salaries from any other source.

D. THE TRANSFER OF MUSAQALA HOSPITAL TO KAJAKI DISTRICT

After the fall of Kabul Regime in 1992, a lot of discords arose among parties. The dispute was upon which party should take hold of Lashkargah, the center of Helmand Province. The discords resulted in armed conflicts between two unities . During these conflicts the hospital was attacked by the opposite groups and was robbed of almost every thing movable it possessed. Therefore, it was decided that the hospital's remaining belongings be moved to Kajaki district and the hospital in Musaqala would just serve as an OPD clinic.

E. PROVISION OF EMERGENCY SUPPLIES TO LASHKARGAH HOSPITAL

After about a year sporadic fighting among parties for the control of Lashkargah City, the city was finally conquered by one of the parties in the opposite alliance in August of 1993. This party used to have a good record of co-operation with IAHC. As soon as they reformed the government,the governer of Helmand gave IAHC the comp-lete report of the situations in Helmand. Reports from other sour-ces also satisfied IAHC to consider medical relief programs for Helmand , as it had been suggested to IAHC by the governer of Hel-mand in his letter. Therefore IAHC sent sufficient amount of medic-al aids to Helmand to rehabilitate Lashkargah Hospital. The hospit-al had been in an awful condition after the war.

It is worth mentioning that the public health department of Hel-mand is now completely controlled by IAHC trained health workers, who used to run IAHC medical projects in Musaqala of Helmand . Be-sides the former staff, a large number of IAHC trained staff has now been working in the hospital. Most of IAHC projects are situ-ated in rehabilitate public or government buildings.

Comment

After the seizure of Lashkargah City by IAHC collaborators,Haji Mohd Rasoul Akhundzadeh,the governer of Helmand signed a written agreement with IAHC. The two sides agreed to share resposibilities in the rehabilitation of health centers in Helmand . According to the first three month agreement the extension of medical relief program would depend on stable political and social conditions in general and in specific it would depend upon the government to fulfil its resposibility and determine the kind and amount of support for the rehabilitation of certain health centers as I has clearly indicated its part in the contract. The first three-month agreement was signed in September 1993 and was renewed in the December that followed . The first despatch of medicine to Helmand was in August of 1993 right after the occupation of Lashkargah by Mohd Rasoul Akhundzadeh before the contract was signed between IAHC and government in Helmand.

4. ORUZGAN PROVINCE

In 1987 due to existing health problems in Oruzgan province, IAHC managed to hold several meetings with local people and Muja-hidin to discuss the situations with them for a medical program. Finally it was decided that IAHC consider a primary health project in Terinkot,the center of the province. Due to the lack of proper health workers,IAHC had to train some students of the area to work in the clinic. Therefore IAHC recruited students from local communi-ty for medical training. IAHC thus ordered that the building for the clinic be finished by the time the students were going to fin-ish the course.

A. HEALTH PROGRAMS

1. QALAIKILA CLINIC

Along with the graduation of students from the Medical Training Course of IAHC in 1987,the first IAHC clinic was established in Qalaikila with an admission capacity of 6 patients. The clinic now has 5 MTC trained health workers and it is equipped a laboratory The clinic is capable of solving the primary health problems of people.

2. MEHRABAD CLINIC

This clinic was established by IAHC in 1987 after finishing the building construction as well as training of 5 health workers to run the clinic. This clinic is at public service with an admission capacity of 6 patients. The clinic also has an equipped laboratory.

B. PRIMARY EDUCATION

To mention briefly, IAHC was able to establish two educational centers with the co-operation of local community. One of these centers is in Qalaikila and the other in Mehrabad. The building or in other words school accommodation and teaching was voluteer-ed by the people but the books and other stationary have been provided by IAHC. These schools were established in 1986.

Note: Most of the programs in the area have developed with the co-operation of IAHC Local Shura and the people.



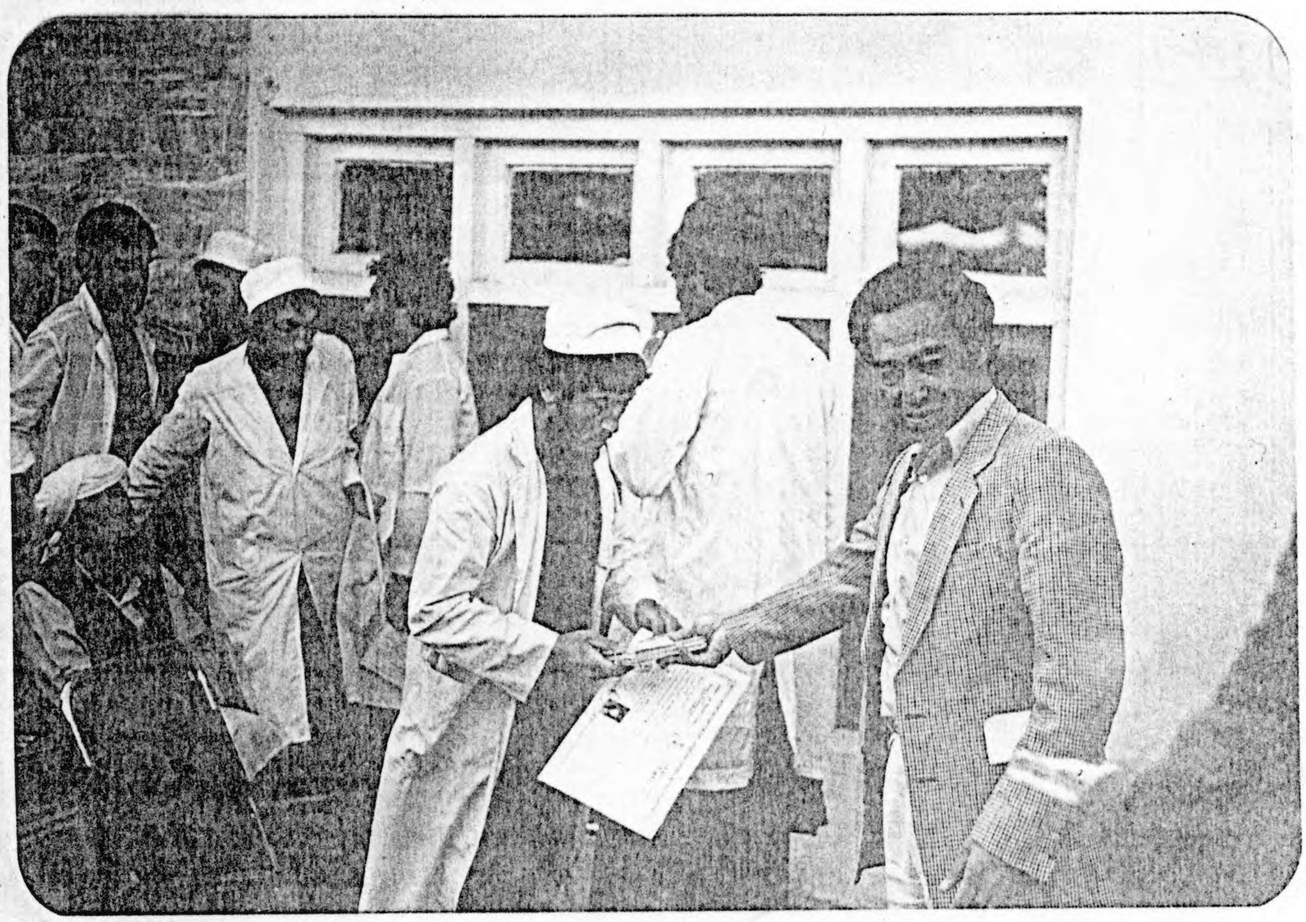
A second hand clothes distribution to Afhan refugee received from the commissioner office. photo - 1987



First Aid packages distributed,to be taken to Afghanistan. photo - 1985



Sewing Training Centre (STC) for orphan refugee children at quetta in 1988.



Medical Training Course (MTC)certificate disrtibution in Quetta to MLHWs,in 1987.

ISLAMIC AID HEALTH CENTER (IAHC)

INTRODUCTION

IAHC is a Pakistan Government registered NGO, established in 1981 by Dr.A.B.Haqani. He was previously a lecturer at the Faculty of Medicine in Kabul University. After his release from prison in Kabul, he took refuge in Pakistan. After perceiveing the sad flight and agony of Afghan Refugees, he decided to establish this RELIEF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, which aims at helping the Afghans in Pakistan and inside Afghanistan with-out any consideration for political trend, religion or ethnic origin.

IAHC SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

From the day of establishment upto now, IAHC activities have been focussed on the 3 following divisions:

1. EMERGENCY PROGRAMS (Miscellaneous, temporary, inside and outside Afghanistan)
   a. FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN;
   b. FOR RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND LOCAL COMMUNITY UNDER RUSS. CONSTRAINT INSIDE AFGHANISTAN;

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF RUNNING PROJECTS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN;

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF RUNNING PORJECTS TO MEET THE PRIMARY NEEDS OF LOCAL COMMUNITY AND MAINTAIN THEIR WELL-BEING;

1. EMERGENCY Miscellaneous and Temporary Programmes

a. For Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

According to the status of refugees and possibilities that IAHC has had at its disposal during the past 13 years, the following relief goods and food stuff have been distributed to refugees in their camps in Peshawer and Quetta.



IAHC welfare programme in Ghazni:Livestock dist-
-ribution in 1986.and water pump distribution
in 1987.

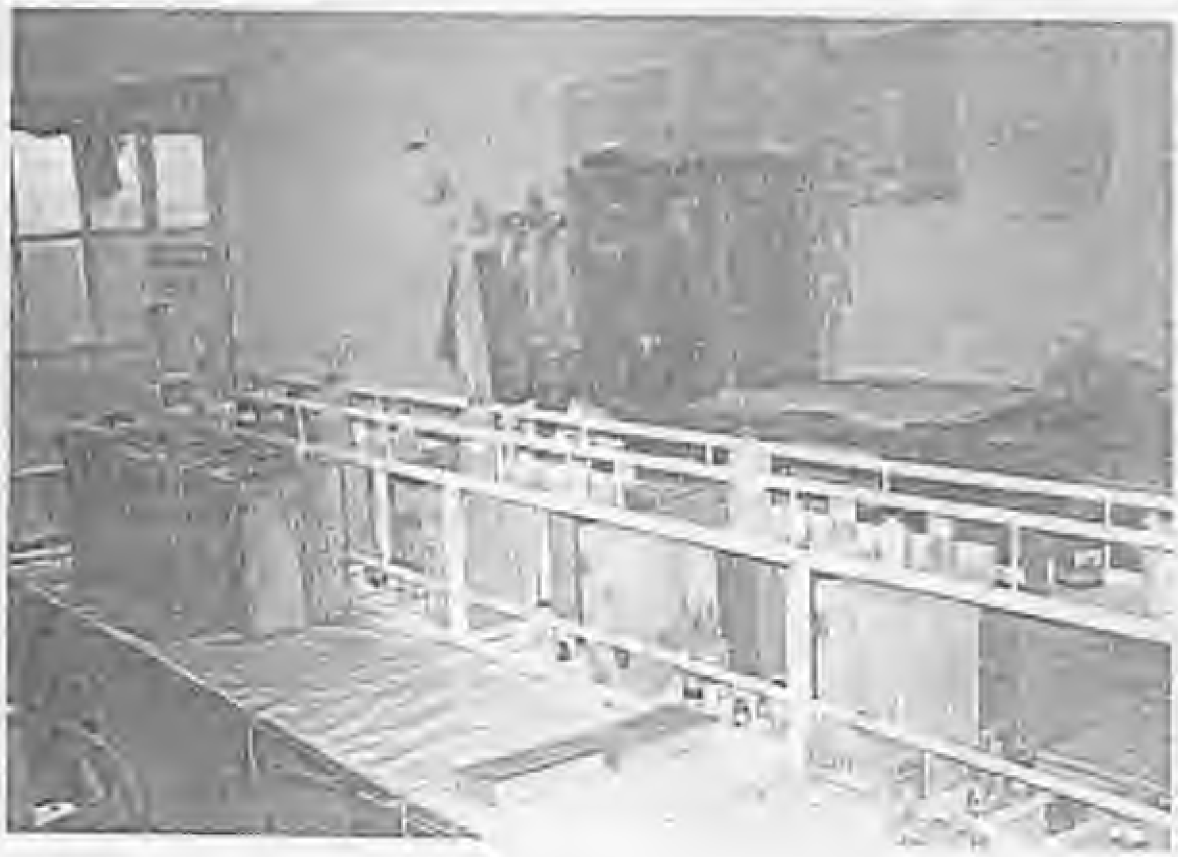




A view of patient registration in IAHC/Quetta based OPD clinic photo 1994



Patient receive medecine and in return [illegible] **the cost of medecine at Quetta OPD clinic** P[illegible] 1994.



A view of IAHC laboratory equipped with necessary material.p.1994



A view of pharmacy of Quetta based OPD clinic, 1994.



IAHC Quetta based OPD vaccinationprogramme activities. photo 1994

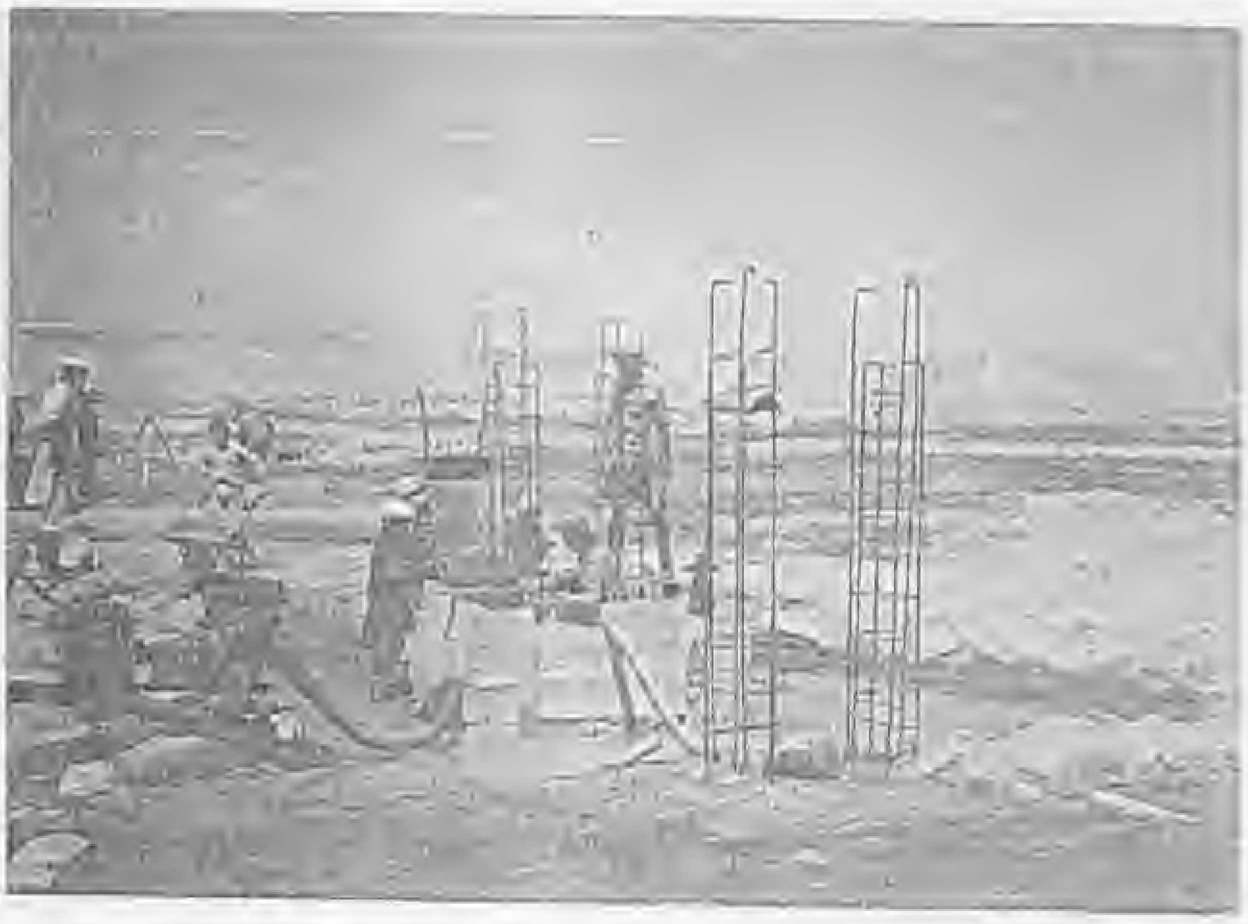




Primary educational programme for teenage girls in Ghazni in 1986.



The treatment of patients in Ghazni Civil Hospital with the medical support of IAHC. photo 1992.



A view of Pir Shahbaz bridge construction 1992.





IAHC Hakim-e-Sanai Rehabilitation workshop activities. photo 1992 & 1991





Phots showing the harvest and threshing, in Income-generating project



photo 1991



Peas harvest in IAHC,Ghazni income project 1990.
Below:A scene of veterinary branch activities in
Ghazni 1990.





A view of IAHC newly established city Lab activities in Ghazni 1993.



A view of opening of medical workshop with cooperation of IAHC and Ghazni health Department in Ghazni city 1993.

- CLOTHES

A total amount of 30 Mt tons of 2nd hand clothes were distribut -ed to children and adults in their camps in Quetta and Peshawer with the co-operation of COMMISSION for Afghan Refugees.

- FOODSTUFF

A total amount of 700 Tns of foodstuff has been distributed among refugee children in their camps in Quetta and Peshawer with the co-operation of COMMISSION for Afghan Refugees.

b.For Resistance Groups and local residents under Russian constraints.

- Clothes

- A total amount of 5 Tns of second hand coats and over-coats have been distributed to different groups of mujahidin from different provinces.

- A number of 5000 pairs of local clothes(made by the STC/IAHC have been distributed to different groups of mujahidin from different provinces.

- A number of 8400 waist-coats used by men(made by STC/IAHC) have been distributed to different groups of mujahidin from different provinces.

2-LIVESTOCK

During 1987-88 and 89 a number of 428 heads of ewes togeth with their lambs have been distributed to patronless and wa victimized families.

-During 1987 and 88 ,a total number of 150 cows were distributed to war-victimized families in Musaqala district of Helmand province.

-A total number of 56 haeds of milk-ewes,13 heads of goats and 8 cows were distributed to needy families of Terinkot,center of Oruzgan province, in 1988.



Patients receive Medecine from IAHC Talukan clinic in Kandahar photo 1990



A IAHC,MTC trained MLHW examines patients in Arghistan clinic in 1988



In front view of Kandahar city polyclinic suppo--rted by IAHC from Aug 1992



Patients recieve medecine from 150 bed hospital in Kandahar supported by IAHC from July 1992-aug 1993



IAHC welfare programme in Helmand:Live stock Dist--ribution in 1987.



Primary educational programme supported by IAHC in Helmand:a kid student class in Musa Qala 1989.



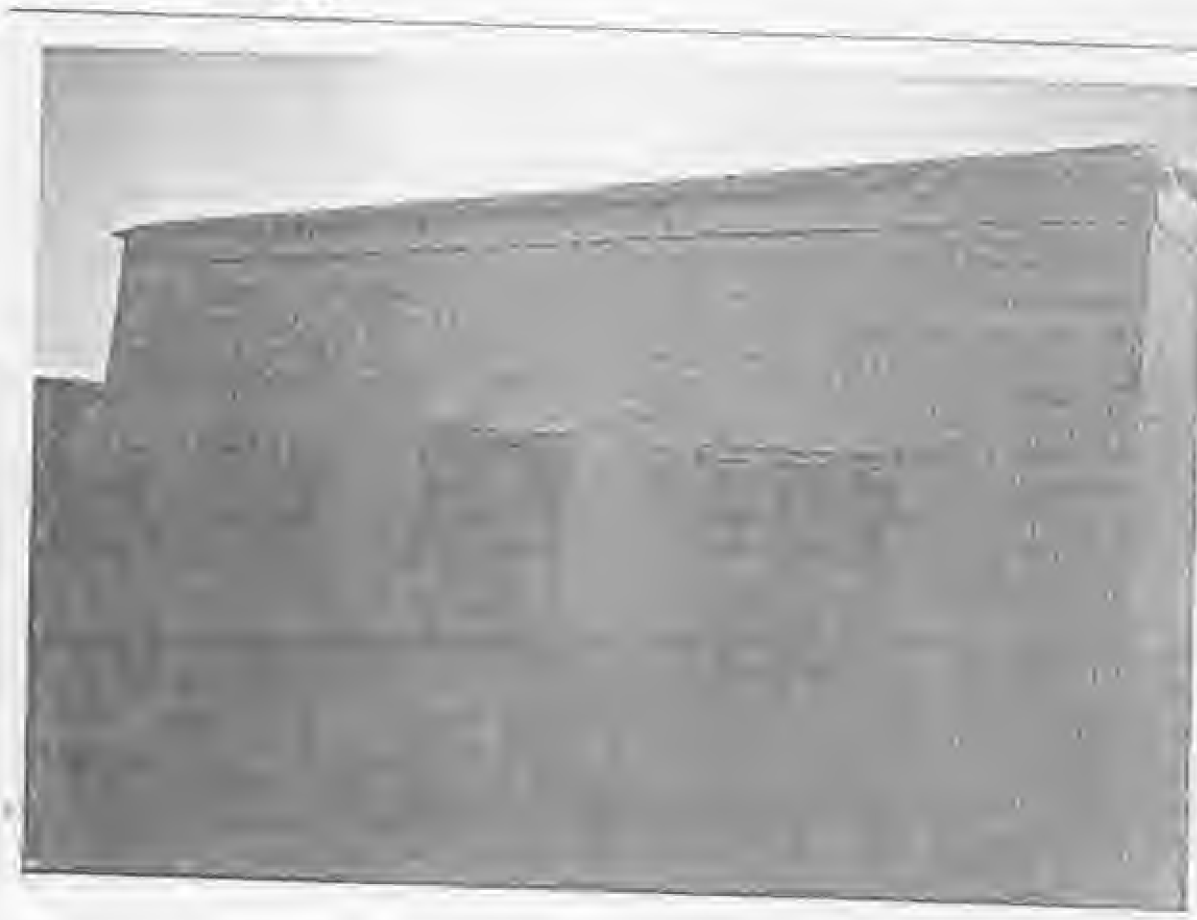
A scene of treatment in Musa Qala 40 beds hospital equipped by IAHC from 1987 to 1992



A scene of the IAHC income project in North Helmand in 1991.



A view of dressing in Qala-i-Kela clinic in Oruzgan
Below:Inpatient room in Mehrabad clinic in Oruzgan.
photo. 1993



- A total number of 24 cows and 25 heads of milk-goats were distributed in 1986 and 1988 in Daichopan of Zabul province, to needy families whose patrons were victimized in the war.

3. WATERPUMPS

* In 1988, 89 and 90, a number of 18 waterpumps were distributed to needy farmers in Ghazni province, in the central zone.

* A number of 22 waterpumps were distributed to deserving and needy farmers in Arghistan of Kandahar in 89 and 1990.

* A number of 6 heavy waterpumps were distributed to needy farmers in Musaqala of Helmand province in 1989 and 1990.

4. WHEAT

a. SEED WHEAT

In 1990 a total amount of 100 tons of seed-wheat was distributed to needy farmers in Musaqala and Kajaki districts of Helmand province.

b. Wheat for food

In 1991, a total amount of 450 tons of edible wheat were distributed to needy and deserving residents of Kajaki and Musaqala districts of Helmand province.

* * *

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF RUNNING PROJECTS FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

a. OUT PATIENT CLINIC

It had been treating refugees without any charges from its estab-lishment in 1981 to the end of 1992. From 1993 the examination of patients has free,but they have to pay 80 % of the cost of medicine. Totally the clinic has treated 270,000 patients upto the present time.

The clinic has also bought extra medicine(not itemized in IAHC clinic formulary)for 8000 indigent in-bed patients(in other hos-pitals*in Quetta)who were bearing prescriptions from specialist doctors.

b. Distribution of FIRST AID UNITS to different Mujahid Groups

IAHC has distributed 110 tons of medicine since 1981 to various mujahid groups in FIRST AID UNIT PACKAGES without any costs.

c. SEWING TRAINING COURSE(STC) For Orphan Afghan Children

This course was established in 1984 . In each one-year session the course used to train 20 students in tailoring. After graduation each graduate would receive a complete set of tailoring equipment to establish his own business with no costs.

The course finished in 1991.

d. MEDICAL TRAINING COURSE(MTC)

This course was opened in 1987 , in order to train Mid-level Health Workers(MLHW) for the health projects in Kandahar ,Ghazni Helmand and Oruzgan provinces. The course with Afghan and expatriot teachers used to train 20 students both theoritically and practically in each session to be qualified enough to fill the need of the projects mentioned. The course already trained 80 students.

The second phase of the course which started in 1991 was aimed

at promoting the medical knowledge of the students. In this phase the students received refresher traing in short sessions, each lasting for 3 months with an enrollment of seven students..By the middle of 1992, the course refreshed 65 students.

The third phase of the course, which started in August 92, included basic lab-training with an enrollment of 10 students. The training was simultaneous with the establishment of lab-sections in each of the projects in Kandahar,Helmand,Ghazni and Oruzgan.After the graduation at the end of 1992,the students started work at their laboratories after six-month training.

e.<u>E.P.I Program</u>

In addition to the Medical Training Coruse, IAHC also has an EPI program which was established in 1986. This program is run in unregistered refugee camps around Quetta city. About 39832 women and children have received vaccination by EPI/IAHC so far.

* * *

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF RUNNING PROJECTS TO MEET THE PRIMARY NEEDS OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND HELP IN MAINTAINING THEIR WELL-BEING

In 1983, IAHC decided to establish primary health centers with the co-operation of Mujahidin in relatively safer areas, in order to solve the medical problems of local people and Mujahidin, who were directly under government constraints or those of their patrons', the Soviet Troops.

Within the passage of time IAHC was able to extend its medical projects with the co-operation of Mujahidin and local community. In addition, IAHC succeeded to establish other programs in Ghazni Kandahar, Oruzgan and Helmand along with medical projects.

G H A Z N I

a. HAKIMISANAI MEDICAL PROJECTS

In 1985, IAHC introduced its first medical project to the central council of Mujahidin in Mont.Torgan in Ghazni province. Eversince the project has made gradual progress.

1. HAKIMISANAI CLINIC

This clinic is located in Asphandai, a village 9 kms to the S.west of Ghazni City. The clinic is run by 16 male and one female IAHC trained health workers, two female nurses, and an administrati... staff. The clinic has a large earthen building with a basic d... and surrounded by a wall with a main gate which leads to an o... ground. It has sufficient medical instruments to meet the ne... of people at a poly-clinic level.

2. VETERINARY CLINIC

This clinic is also in Asphendai village and in the same com... with the above clinic. After having completed the needs of ot... projects, IAHC purchased an area of land for the purpose of b...-ing a veterinary clinic. The clinic has a well-trained worker who was introduced by IAHC project assistants in Ghazni for the purpose of establishing a veterinary clinic. Eversince the clinic has made gradual progress and is now doing an active service in the vaccination and treatment of live-stock in the area.

3. MEDICAL AIDS TO GHAZNI CIVIL HOSPITAL IN GHAZNI CITY

After the fall of Najibullah and termination of previous regime in the April of 1992, IAHC succeeded in participating in the efforts for the rehabilitation of Ghazni civil hospital,with the co-operation of P.H.D[+] Ghazni and Hakimisanai Project authorities, by sending the hospital an amount of medicine and other medical provisions, including instruments, according to IAHC possibilities, for the in-bed patients, casualty room, dentistry and other braches of the hos-pital, as well as having four IAHC trained health workers work and co-operate regularly in the organization of hospital affairs.

4. MEDICAL LABORATORY IN GHAZNI CITY

At the beginning of 1993, due to the prssing need of the people and with the request of liable local doctors and approval of PHD Ghazni, IAHC decided to undertake proper measures expidient in time to solve the problems of the people in the area. Therefore IAHC trained sufficient number of lab-workers to take over the responsibility, doing lab-tests and co-ordinating their efforts with local medical authorities. Consequently, IAHC succeeded to establish the laboratory with the co-operation of its local assistants,in the year 1993.

5. ANTIMALARIA PROGRAM

The establishment of medical laboratory favoured IAHC to up an antimalaria center in Ghazni city as well.In the first half of 1993 the establishment program of the laboratory was put into consideration and in the second half of the year IAHC succeeded to dispatch essential materials and instruments and equip the center.

* * *

[+] PHD = Public Health Department.

2. PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

In accordance with the need of education and keen enthusiasm of local community as well as that of Mujahidin at that time,IAHC agreed to start a program of primary education in 1984 in mosques and public buildings,partly destroyed by the war. According to the statistics of 1990, a number of 2097 boys and girls had been enrol-ling in 16 schools in the area.

3. HAKIMISANAI AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Despite direct distribution of relief commodities to local farmers,in 1990, IAHC decided to establish an agricultural project in Ghazni to serve as an income generating sector to support pro-jects of IAHC in the area, by using the land products of the sector. After a useful communication with Mujahidin and village-elders of the day, IAHC agreed to set up the agricultural project in an area of 1000 Jeribs of fallow land. By providing the project with suff-icient agricultural machinary, such as tractors and waterpumps for using underground water for irrigation,and agricultral expertise, the project is now able to yield considerable amount of crops,which are used in the development programs of the area. After a political stability the project will be given to the government to use it as an agricultural farm.

4. HAKIMISANAI HANDICAP REHABILITATION WORKSHOP

In 1990, due to the increasing number of crippled war victims and their deprivation from participating in daily activitis,IAHC decided to consider such a program , by discussing the situation with Muja-hidin of the day,to relieve the mental and physical disability of the victims. After an agreement with mujahidin,IAHC established a workshop in Ghazni to give mental and physical support to cripples. To overcome this problem, IAHC sent a number of students to HANDI-CAP INTERNATIONAL in Quetta for training.(The co-operation of HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL in this regard is unforgettable.)

Meanwhile, IAHC adviced its project authorities in Ghazni to

a building complex for the workshop in Asphendai village, at the side of Hakimisanai clinic in the area owned by IAHC. The building was ordered to be completed by the time the trainees graduate from their training course in Quetta.

The workshop is now run by four technicians and one trained supervisor with an immense success. They make prostheses for above and below knee amputees.

4. PEER SHAHBAZ BRIDGHE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

This bridge has been built across Ghazni River, about 9 kms down Ghazni City. The people, who live a long the river, on both sides, used to have difficult access to pass through the river especially in winter time when the river was full and icy or in spring when the water rose to its bank level.

The problem was put forward for IAHC for consideration. Once in 1990 and again in 1991 in a meeting between IAHC and residents of the area and their elders to-gether with Mujahidin, it was agreed that the bridge be built by IAHC with the regular man-pow... co-operation of the people in the area. In the June of 1991, the construction map of the bridge and its potential estimation were com-pleted by IAHC technical commission. In July of 1992, atfer hav... dispatched all constructional materials(iron bars and cement) area the construction work started. The bridge is 50 X 3m. The construction process was divided into two parts due to atmo...r -ic conditions, as it was impossible to complete the bridge bef...e the winter, the first step included the construction of 14 est...h -ment pillars, which completed in December of 1992, and the second step was the top of the bridge which is expected to be complet... sometimes in 1994 .

Comment

In 1993, IAHC mission went to Ghazni to hold their first medical workshop there, with the cooperation of Ghazni Public Health Dept. The workshop, which was on Malaria, Diarrhoea and Publich Health, was executed from 16 - 20 Oct. 93 by IAHC with the cooperation of Ghazni Public Health Dept, in Ghazni Civil Hospital. A number of

Islamic Aid Health Centre

(I A H C)

Projects Information

Booklet

ESTABLISHED ON 2. JAN. 1981

ADDRESS: HOUSE. 90, STREET. E

BLOCK. No. 5, SATELLITE TOWN QUETTA

PAKISTAN

Tel. 444780